

English Language GCSE Creative Writing Knowledge Organiser

Descriptive writing	Focused creating an image in the reader's mind and describing a scene in detail	Narrative writing	Focused on character, setting and plot development with descriptive elements as well as dialogue and action.
LANGUAGE FEATURES		GENERAL	
Pun	A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings	Fictional	Stories that include characters, settings and plots that have been made up in the author's imagination
Symbol	An object or action in a literary work that means more than itself, that stands for something beyond itself.	Non-fiction	Texts based on factual information and true accounts
Onomatopoeia	A word that imitates the sound it represents.	Theme	A main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated directly or indirectly.
Euphemism	An indirect, less offensive way of saying something that is considered unpleasant	Plot	Sequence of events in a story - events resulting from the main conflict.
Personification	A figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human feelings, thoughts, or attitudes	Internal Conflict	A struggle between opposing needs, desires, or emotions within a single character
Alliteration	Repetition of consonant sounds	External Conflict	A struggle between a character and an outside force
		STRUCTURAL FEATURES	
Metaphor	A comparison of two things without using the word like or as.	First Person	A narrator who is a character in the story and tells the tale from his or her point of view.
Simile	A figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humor	Third Person	Point of view in which the narrator is outside of the story - an observer
Hyperbole	A comparison of two things using like or as	Omniscient Third Person	Narrator knows and tells about what each character feels and thinks
Irony	A contrast or discrepancy between what is stated and what is really meant, or between what is expected to happen and what actually does happen.	Limited Third Person	The author reveals the thoughts of a single character but presents the other characters only externally
Connotation	The experience (associations) we bring to a word	Unreliable narrator	A narrator whose credibility has been compromised - we do not know whether to trust what they say
Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction	Repetition	The recurrence of an action or event; the action of repeating something that has already been said
Extended Metaphor	When a writer exploits a single metaphor or analogy at length throughout a poem or story.	Unanswered question	When a writer hints at something, but does not reveal the answer
Imperative	A command	Foreshadowing	A warning or indication at future events
Declarative	A statement	Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being placed closely together with contrasting effect
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
Emotive language	Language intended to create an emotional response.	Polysyndetic listing	When a conjunction is used between each item in a list in place of a comma.
Rhetorical Question	A question asked merely for rhetorical effect and not requiring an answer	Asyndetic listing	When commas are used between each item in a list and there is no final conjunction.

Terminology Quizlet: https://quizlet.com/_3lej29

STRUCTURING A DESCRIPTION		STRUCTURING A NARRATIVE	
Overview	Describe the bigger picture (wide/panoramic)	Exposition	A narrative device often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters.
Zoom in	Focus on an object and describe it in detail (close up)	Inciting Incident	An event that begins the action/plot.
The senses	Sights, sounds, smells, tastes, touch.	Rising Action	Events leading up to the climax
A person	Describe a person (or two) in an imaginative way, create personality through the way they move, speak and react.	Climax	Most exciting moment of the story; turning point
Overview	Zoom back out, returning to the bigger picture (wide/panoramic)	Falling Action	Events after the climax, leading to the resolution
Linking theme	Repeated reference to an object, person or idea throughout.	Resolution	Ends the conflict and leaves reader content
SENTENCE UPGRADES		Cliffhanger	A dramatic moment leaving suspense over what is to come
-Ing	Grabbing her bag, the woman stormed out of the shop.	Flashback	A method of narration in which present action is temporarily interrupted so that the reader can witness past events
Similes	Like a predator stalking its prey, the thief approached the boy.		
Preposition	Under the dark clouds, the lamppost gleamed brightly.	The one sentence opener	Start with a one-sentence paragraph or rhetorical question. Your next paragraph should then jump back in time. Recount the events leading up to this first line.
Adverb	Cautiously, the girl reached out to touch the creature.		
Connective	Despite the weather, the girl plunged into the sea.		
-Ed	Petrified, the dog stood rooted to the spot.	Twist in the tale	Tell the story in a way that suggests one thing about a character only to surprise the reader at the end.
Pair of adjectives	Pale and bright, the sun cast its light across the forest below.	Flipped narrative	Start with the end - the most dramatic moment (present tense) and then flashback to the events leading up to it.
Verb adverb	Perched precariously on a thin tree branch, a small robin sang.		
Triple noun :	Owls, crickets, mice: the woods were alive with noise.	A tale of two halves	Tell the incident from one character's perspective and then tell the whole thing again from a completely different point of view.
Triple adjective :	Thin, bare, skeletal: the trees towered over me like fingers.		
VOCABULARY UPGRADES			
Beautiful	Alluring - very attractive or tempting Bewitching - enchanting, as if magic has made you like it Enticing - to attract someone Exquisite - a special or rare beauty Radiant - emitting rays of light or bright with joy and hope Resplendent - shining brilliantly Transcendental - beyond ordinary or common experience	Sad	Bitter - resentful or cynical; doesn't like what happens Dismal - causing gloom, unhappiness Glum - silently miserable Grieved - to feel great sadness/sorrow Melancholy - a depressed or gloomy state of mind Mournful - a feeling of grief or mourning the dead Sorrowful - a feeling of sadness caused by loss
Fear	Abhorrence - a feeling of extreme dislike and loathing Aversion - a strong dislike or opposition Foreboding - a strong sense something bad is about to happen Revulsion - a violent dislike of something Timid - lacking courage or confidence Tremor - a shaking of the body caused by fear Trepidation - feeling alarm/anxiety about something happening	Loneliness	Alienation - being an outsider, the feeling of being isolated Insular - detached or standing alone Isolated - separated from other persons or things Reclusive - a person who lives on their own and dislikes company Sanctuary - a place of safety Secluded - sheltered or hidden from view Solitude - living alone
Happy	Blissful - full of extreme happiness Ecstatic - feeling extreme joy Elated - very happy or proud Exuberant - full of energy, excitement and cheerfulness Jubilant - feeling triumph or success - extreme joy Jovial - cheerful and friendly Satisfied - feeling contented, pleased	Ugly	Appalling - causing dismay or horror Grisly - causing a shudder or feeling of horror Iniquitous - grossly unfair and morally wrong Loathsome - causing feelings of disgust Nefarious - something extremely wicked Repugnant - not to a person's taste / offensive Repulsive - causing people to avoid